INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH 1

Student's Book

2019/2020

AMADEKAR

Ev pirtûk ji aliyê Komîteya Ingilîzî ve hatiye amadekirin.

LÊVEGER

- **Komîteya Şopandinê**
- **Komîteya Fotoşopê**
- **Komîteya Redekteyê**

Ev pirtûk ji aliyê Saziya Minhacan ve, wek pirtûka wanedayînê, ji bo dibistanan hatiye pejirandin.

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UNIT 1

The Alphabet

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd
Ee	Ff	Gg	Hh
Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll
Mm	Nn	Oo	Pp
Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt
Uu	Vv	Ww	Xx
	Yy	Zz	

There are compound letters that sound different in English. For example:

- **Ch: chair, watch**
- **Ph: phone, photo**
- **Sh: fish, ship**
- **Th: the, thanks, math**
- **Ation: conversation, celebration**

UNIT 2

My School

The First Day of School

I like school. Every year in September, we come back to school. We meet old friends and make new friends. We get new books, pencils, and notebooks. The teachers call us to our rooms and we begin our lessons.

School Subjects

Math – English Language

History – Science – Geography

Arabic Language – Kurdish Language

Sports – Music – Art

- Ask your friends about which subjects they like and don't like. Write their answers down in your notebook.

Example:

A: Do you like history?

B: Yes, I like history.

A: Do you like geography?

B: No, I don't like geography.

Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
They	Them

Auxiliary Verbs

- Verb "to be": am, is, are
- Verb "to do": do, does
- Verb "to have": has, have

Form:

Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Verb + Complement

Examples:

I see him.

You love me.

She gives us apples.

They play with her.

Examples:

I am going to the store.

She does not swim.

They have played football.

Welcome to the Class

Teacher: Hello everyone. I am your English teacher.

Students: Welcome!

Teacher: How are you?

Students: We are fine, thank you.

Teacher: Let me know your names one by one. What is your first name?

Student: My name is Tony.

Teacher: How do you spell your name?

Tony: T – O – N – Y.

Teacher: And what is your surname?

Tony: It is Yakup.

Teacher: Welcome to the class, Tony.

Tony: Thank you.

UNIT 3

The Zoo

Visit to the Zoo

My friends and I visit the zoo. We see many kinds of animals. I like the monkeys because they are funny. My friend's favorite animal is the elephant because it is very big. We also see lions, giraffes, and deer. The lions are very scary and the deer run very fast. The giraffes have long necks. All of us like the beautiful peacocks.

- In your notebook, write "true" or "false" for each sentence.

1. My friends and I visit the zoo.
2. The elephants are very big.
3. We all like the peacocks.
4. The monkeys are scary.
5. The deer run very slow.

- Ask your friends which animals they like.

1. Do you like foxes?

a. Yes, I like them.

b. No, I don't like them.

2. Do you like crocodiles?

a. Yes, I like them.

b. No, I don't like them.

3. Do you like cats?

a. Yes, I like them.

b. No, I don't like them.

4. Do you like tigers?

a. Yes, I like them.

b. No, I don't like them.

5. Do you like camels?

a. Yes, I like them.

b. No, I don't like them.

6. Do you like bears?

a. Yes, I like them.

b. No, I don't like them.

Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
They	Their

Examples:

I see my friends.

Give me your pen, please.

We say our names.

He is with his mother.

Sing

Let's Go to The Zoo

Stomp like elephants.

Let's go to the zoo.

And stomp like the elephants do.

Jump like kangaroos.

Let's go to the zoo.

And jump like the kangaroos do.

Swing like monkeys.

Let's go to the zoo.

And swing like the monkeys do.

UNIT 4

The Park

At the Park

Four friends go to the park on the weekend. Their names are Leila, Sami, Rodi, and Sara. The park is beautiful. There are trees, flowers, and green grass. There are many fun activities, like the swings, the slide, and the seesaw.

Leila plays on the swings.

Sami pushes Leila very high in the air.

Rodi and Sami climb up the slide and slide down.

Sara and Leila play on the seesaw.

- Answer the questions in your notebook.

1. Where did the friends go on the weekend?
2. What did Leila do at the park?
3. Who pushed Leila on the swing?
4. Who played on the slide?
5. What did Sara play with?

- In your notebook, write the correct word.

swings **or** merry-go-round

slide **or** seesaw

slide **or** swings

merry-go-round **or** seesaw

Parts of Speech

1. Pronoun
2. Article
3. Noun
4. Verb
5. Adverb
6. Adjective
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

UNIT 5

The Market

At the Market

My family and I go to the market. We buy some clothes for ourselves. My brother Samer buys a t-shirt. My sister Ruken buys a skirt. My mother buys a pair of shoes and I buy a jacket. I put on a pair of jeans, but when I look in the mirror I don't like them. The clothes don't cost much. We like our new clothes.

- Answer the questions in your notebook.

1. Why does the family go to the market?
2. What does Samer buy?
3. What does Ruken buy?
4. Who buys the pair of shoes?
5. Does the family like their new clothes?

Parts of Speech

Article

An article comes before a noun in a sentence, and sometimes shows if the noun refers to a specific or general person, place or object.

Examples:

General:	Specific:
a dog	the dog
an apple	the apple

Shop Owner: Excuse me, miss, can I help you?

Customer: Yes. Do you have a backpack?

Shop Owner: Yes. What color would you like?

Customer: I want a black one.

Shop Owner: Ok, here you go.

Customer: How much does it cost?

Shop Owner: It is 3,000 pounds.

Customer: Ok. I'll take it.

Shop Owner: Have a nice day.

Customer: You too.

- Answer the questions in your notebook.

1. What does the customer want to buy?

a. Backpack

b. Shoes

c. Jeans

2. What color does the customer want?

a. Red

b. Blue

c. Black

3. How much does it cost?

a. 1,000 pounds

b. 3,000 pounds

c. 5,000 pounds

UNIT 6

My House

In My House

My name is George. My house is big. Flowers grow in the big garden. My father puts his car in the small garage. My mother cooks food in the kitchen. We watch TV in the sitting room. Sometimes, I play football outside the house with my friends. I like my house.

- Answer the questions about the text in your notebook.

1. **What grows in the garden?**
    a. Trees
    b. Flowers
    c. Vegetables

2. **What does George's father put in the garage?**
    a. Bus
    b. Bicycle
    c. Car

3. **Where does George's mother cook food?**
    a. In the bedroom
    b. In the sitting room
    c. In the kitchen

4. **With whom does George play football?**
    a. With his friends
    b. With his uncle
    c. With his family

Sipan: Do you want to come to my house?

Ali: Of course. What will we do?

Sipan: We can play volleyball outside.

Ali: But it is raining.

Sipan: We can draw some pictures in my room.

Ali: I don't like drawing.

Sipan: We can help my mother in the kitchen.

Ali: Ok. I will come in the evening.

Sipan: Ok. See you then.

- In your notebook, write "true" or "false".

1. Ali doesn't want to go to Sipan's house.

2. Ali likes to draw pictures.

3. Sipan's mother cooks in the kitchen.

4. Sipan and Ali can play football outside.

5. Ali will go to Sipan's house in the evening.

Parts of Speech

Noun

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples:

Person: Ahmed, boy, doctor

Place: Syria, park, New York

Thing: pen, apple, table

Idea: friendship, fear, freedom

UNIT 7

Transportation

On the Plane

I travel by plane between Beirut and London. It is exciting because the plane flies very high and fast. We sit down in our seats. First, they tell the passengers to put on their seatbelts. Then the plane takes off. They give us some juice, and then they give us a hot meal. We eat the meal as we fly over Europe. I look out the window and see how small the world looks from the sky. When we land, my friends meet me at the airport.

- Answer the questions about the text in your notebook.

1. Which cities does the plane travel between?
2. What do the passengers do before the plane takes off?
3. What do they give the passengers on the plane?
4. What does the world look like from the sky?

On the Bus

Passenger: Is this the bus to Hasakeh?

Driver: Yes, it is.

Passenger: How far is it from Qamishlo to Hasakeh?

Driver: It is about 85 kilometers.

Passenger: How many minutes is that?

Driver: Around one hour.

Passenger: And how much is it for a ticket?

Driver: 500 pounds.

Passenger: Ok, here is the money.

Driver: Ok. Please hurry, we are late.

- Answer the questions about the dialogue in your notebook.

1. Where is the bus going?
2. How many minutes is it from Qamishlo to Hasakeh?
3. How much does a ticket cost?
4. Why does the driver tell the passenger to hurry?

car

bicycle

bus

train

truck

plane

motorcycle

helicopter

boat

ship

Parts of Speech

Verb

A verb tells a noun's action or state of being.

Examples:

Action: ask, jump, think, want, run, dance

State of Being: is, are, am, be, have, has

UNIT 8

Sickness

My Daughter Caught a Cold

Mother: My daughter Mary is very sick. I do not know what is wrong.

Doctor: What are her symptoms?

Mother: She has a fever, cough, and a headache. She cannot get out of bed.

Doctor: Does she also have a sore throat?

Mother: Yes. She does not speak much.

Doctor: I think she has a cold.

Mother: What should I do?

Doctor: She should stay in bed and keep warm. She doesn't need medicine today, but she should get plenty of rest and drink water.

- **In your notebook, write "true" or "false".**

1. Mary's mother is sick.
2. Mary has a toothache.
3. Mary has a sore throat.
4. Mary should stay in bed.
5. Mary should eat ice cream.

Simple Present Tense

Form:

Subject + Verb (1) + Complement

Examples:

We play football.

He watches TV.

My Brother is Sick

My brother is sick. He has a stomach ache and is throwing up. We go to the hospital. The doctor examines him. The doctor says that he ate some bad food. He gives us some medicine for him. He asks my brother to stay in bed for three days and eat only soup and bread.

headache

sneezing

coughing

toothache

fever

backache

stomach ache

sore throat

UNIT 9

The Countryside

My Village

I live in a small village. My village is quiet. The air is clean and pure. In my village, there is a small river. There are a lot of trees and flowers around the river. I like to walk around the green fields and look at the mountains. I like to hear the birds sing.

- In your notebook, write whether the following words are for the city or a village.

- **small**
- **big**
- **noisy**
- **quiet**
- **big streets**
- **pure air**
- **small houses**
- **nature**
- **forests**
- **shopping malls**
- **impure air**
- **big buildings**

The City and the Village

Mahmoud: Do you live in the city or in a village?

Hevin: I live in the city. And you?

Mahmoud: I live in a small village.

Hevin: What do you like to do in your village?

Mahmoud: I like to walk by the river under the trees. I look at the mountains and the flowers. Sometimes I go fishing. What about you? What do you do in the city?

Hevin: I like to go shopping in the market and go to the cinema. On some weekends I go to the museum, and some days I go to the stadium and watch the football games.

Mahmoud: Wow! How exciting! Maybe I should come to the city one day.

Hevin: I want to see your village. It sounds very quiet and peaceful.

Questions in Simple Present

Form:

Do/Does + Subject + Verb (1) + Complement + ?

Examples:

We play basketball.

Do we play basketball?

He climbs the tree.

Does he climb the tree?

UNIT 10

The City

My City

I live in a big beautiful city. In my city, you can see tall buildings, wide streets, and shopping malls. There are parks, cinemas, libraries, and a lot of cars. The buses and trains take you anywhere in the city. Life is very interesting. The city is a lot of fun. I don't like the countryside. It is too small and boring. The city is busy and exciting.

- In your notebook, write "true" or "false".

1. The city is small.
2. There are cinemas in the city.
3. Buildings in the city are tall.
4. There are no buses in the city.
5. There are more people in the city.

- In your notebook, write the correct answer.

1. Are there forests in the city?

   Yes, there are. No, there are not.

2. Is the city quiet?

   Yes, it is. No, it is not.

3. Are there many cars in the city?

   Yes, there are. No, there are not.

4. Is there transportation in the city?

   Yes, there is. No, there is not.

cinema

stadium

mall

museum

metro

university

Negatives in Simple Present

Form:

Subject + does not/do not + Verb (1) + Complement

Examples:

I wash my face.

I do not wash my face.

She reads a book.

She does not read a book.

Sing

My City

The bakery's opposite the mall.
The restaurant's next to the town hall.
The phone shop's in front of the bus stop.
The market's next to the shoe shop.

Sports centers, cinemas, libraries, and schools.
These are the things that make my city so cool.

UNIT 11

Community Helpers

Firefighters

Yesterday I saw a fire across the street. When the fire started, the firefighters came quickly in their big red trucks. They used water and powder to put out the fire. They used ladders and went inside the burning building to save people and their pets. The firefighters also knew first aid so they could help the injured people. It was very dangerous work, but the firefighters saved many lives.

- Answer the questions about the text in your notebook.

1. **What is the name for people who put out fires?**
    a. Police
    b. Firefighters
    c. Doctors

2. **What do they use to put out fires?**
    a. Water
    b. Flowers
    c. Petrol

3. **What do firefighters save?**
    a. Jewelry
    b. People
    c. Money

4. **What must firefighters know to save people?**
    a. Biology
    b. Math
    c. First Aid

My Mother is a Doctor

Mitan: Last night my mother came home late from work.

Adnan: What does she do?

Mitan: She is a doctor at the hospital.

Adnan: Why was she late?

Mitan: Many people were sick. The doctors too!

Adnan: Was your mother sick, too?

Mitan: No. She helped more patients because many of the doctors were sick.

Adnan: I see. That is why she was so busy. She worked very hard.

- Say "a doctor", "a firefighter", or "both".

1. Who puts out fires?

2. Who knows first aid?

3. Who saves peoples' lives?

4. Who helps sick patients?

5. Who uses ladders?

6. Who gives people medicine?

UNIT 12

Food

Food in Our Region

Every country in the world has its own traditional foods. In our region, we have many types of food. For breakfast, we eat cheese, jam, eggs, yogurt, and olives. Some people also eat tahini, olive oil with zaatar, and labneh.

For lunch, usually we eat lamb or chicken with rice, kibbeh, kebab, and salad. Vegetable stew with aubergines, tomatoes, and potatoes is also very common.

For dinner, we eat hummus, beans, and falafel. Some people eat breakfast food for dinner. It is common for people to eat using their hands and bread. The food of our region is very delicious.

Chat

To: Shang Ping, Leyla Dakori, Joseph Savage

Shang: I ate so much last night! My grandmother made traditional Chinese food.

Leyla: What did she make?

Shang: She made rice, noodles, and soup with meat. We ate with chopsticks.

Leyla: My mother also cooked for dinner. She made kebab, kibbeh, and salad.

Joseph: I also ate a lot for dinner last night.

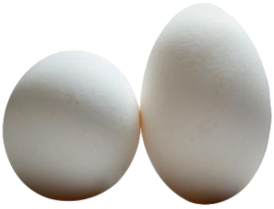
Leyla: What did you eat?

Joseph: We ate hamburgers, french fries, and fried chicken.

Shang: That sounds delicious! Can you send a picture?

Joseph:

Breakfast Foods



eggs

cheese

jam

butter

olives

bread

yogurt

olive oil

tea

Lunch Foods

chicken

rice

fish

soup

noodles

salad

beef

UNIT 13

The Desert

Lost in the Desert

Grandfather: Did I tell you about the time I got lost in the desert?

Grandson: No, you did not tell me. Can you tell me the story, please?

Grandfather: One time, I visited the city. I did not have a car, so I walked. On the way home, I got lost. I was in the desert a long time. There was no rain and the sun was very bright and hot.

Grandson: What did you eat?

Grandfather: There was no food and no water to drink. I did not eat or drink anything for two days!

Grandson: Did you see any plants or animals?

Grandfather: I only saw small animals like snakes, lizards, and scorpions. I did not see many plants; I only saw a cactus.

Grandson: How did you get home?

Grandfather: After two days, some men came on their camels and saved me. They gave me water and bread and brought me home.

Facts About the Desert

- The desert is a dry place that gets lots of sunlight and little rain.
- Desert plants can hold water to use when they need it.
- Desert animals have many ways to protect themselves from the heat.
- The desert mouse moves at night to avoid heat.
- In the past, people used camels to move goods across the desert to trade.

Simple Past Tense

Form:

Subject + Verb (2) + Complement

Examples:

I climbed the tree.

He watched the film.

UNIT 14

Vacations

Vacation at the Beach

Last weekend, my friends and I went on vacation to the beach. We were there for two days. On the first day, we arrived at the hotel and put our bags in the room. Then we put on our swimsuits and sunscreen and walked to the beach. We swam in the sea and built sandcastles. In the evening, we took a taxi to a restaurant in the city. We ate fresh fish and drank juice, and after that we went to listen to music and dance. On the second day, we took a boat trip to an island. We caught big fish and cooked them over a barbecue. It was a very exciting vacation. I will never forget it.

- Answer the questions about the text in your notebook.

1. **Where did the friends go on vacation?**
    a. The mountains
    b. The beach
    c. The forest

2. **What did the friends do on the first day?**
    a. Built sandcastles
    b. Cooked fish
    c. Visited an island

3. **How did the friends go to the island?**
    a. By plane
    b. By car
    c. By boat

4. **How did the friends cook fish?**
    a. On a barbecue
    b. In the microwave
    c. In the oven

- In your notebook, write a paragraph about a vacation or trip you took. Where did you go? What did you see and do?

Questions in Simple Past

Form:

1. Did + Subject + Verb (1) + Complement + ?
2. Question word + did + Subject + Verb (1) + Complement + ?

Examples:

I did my homework.

Did I do my homework?

He did his homework at home.

Where did he do his homework?

UNIT 15

The Internet

The Internet

Today, everyone around the world use the internet. People of all ages and from all countries use the internet to connect with each other very quickly and learn new information. The internet is very good to read the news and spread new ideas. You can talk to your friends and family, even if they are on the other side of the world. However, the internet can also be used in a bad way. It is not good for children to spend all day on their phones or computers. Looking at a screen for too long can harm your eyes. There is also a lot of incorrect information on the internet. You must always check if the facts you read on the internet are true or not.

- **In your notebook, write "true" or "false".**

1. Only young people use the internet.
2. You can connect with other people very quickly on the internet.
3. You can learn new information on the internet.
4. It is good for children to spend a lot of time looking at a screen.
5. If it is on the internet, it is true.

Chat

To: **Shang Ping, Leyla Dakori**

Shang: Today I talked to my brother in Canada over video chat. I missed him. It is nice to talk to him even though he is far away.

Leyla: That's nice. You can do so much on the internet. For example, today on the internet I read an article about the history of our country. I learned a lot from it.

Shang: Wow, how interesting! Today I also read on the internet that the earth is flat.

Leyla: I don't think that is true. You cannot believe everything that you read on the internet.

Shang: You are right. I should do more research first. But I am tired now. I was on the internet for six hours!

Leyla: That is very bad for you. Looking at the screen too long can hurt your eyes, and when you are on the internet you are not studying for school. It also takes time away from your family. You should log off.

Shang: Ok, you are right. I will go and talk with my grandmother.

Leyla: Bye-bye.

Shang has left the chat.

Negatives in Simple Past

Form:

Subject + did not + Verb (1) + Complement

Examples:

I opened the door.

I did not open the door.

They called my mother.

They did not call my mother.

UNIT 16

Inventions

The Invention of the Car

A long time ago, in 1885, Karl Benz built the first car in Mannheim, Germany. His wife Bertha was the first person to drive a car, to show that his invention worked.

Not many people could buy a car until 1913, when the American Henry Ford built the first large factory for making cars. After he built his factory, cars became much cheaper and even poor factory workers could buy a car.

Then, many other countries opened their own factories to make cars, like France, Britain, Germany and Japan.

Now, there are more than a billion cars in the world. Inventors are still improving cars every day. There are some cars that do not use gasoline, but instead use electricity. Now, inventors are inventing cars that run on energy from the sun or even on water!

- Answer the questions in your notebook.

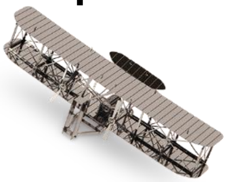
1. Where was the first car built?

2. Who was the first person to drive a car?

3. Who was the first person to build a car factory?

4. Which countries make their own cars?

5. How many cars are there in the world?

Invention	Inventor	Date
Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell	1876
Airplane 	Orville and Wilbur Wright	1903
Television	Philo Farnsworth	1927
Computer	Alan Turing	1939
Mobile phone	Martin Cooper	1973

Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen

get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
must	had to	had to
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	run	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen

sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shooke	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spoil	spoilt	spoilt
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Lesson Distribution Plan for the Academic Year

The week / The month	The first week	The second week	The third week	The fourth week
September			Unit 1	Unit 2
October	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 4	Unit 5
November	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 6	Unit 7
December	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 8	Unit 9
January	Unit 9	Evaluation	Holiday	Holiday
February	Unit 10	Unit 11	Unit 11	Unit 12
March	Unit 12	Unit 13	Unit 13	Unit 14
April	Unit 14	Unit 15	Unit 15	Unit 16
May	Unit 16	Evaluation		